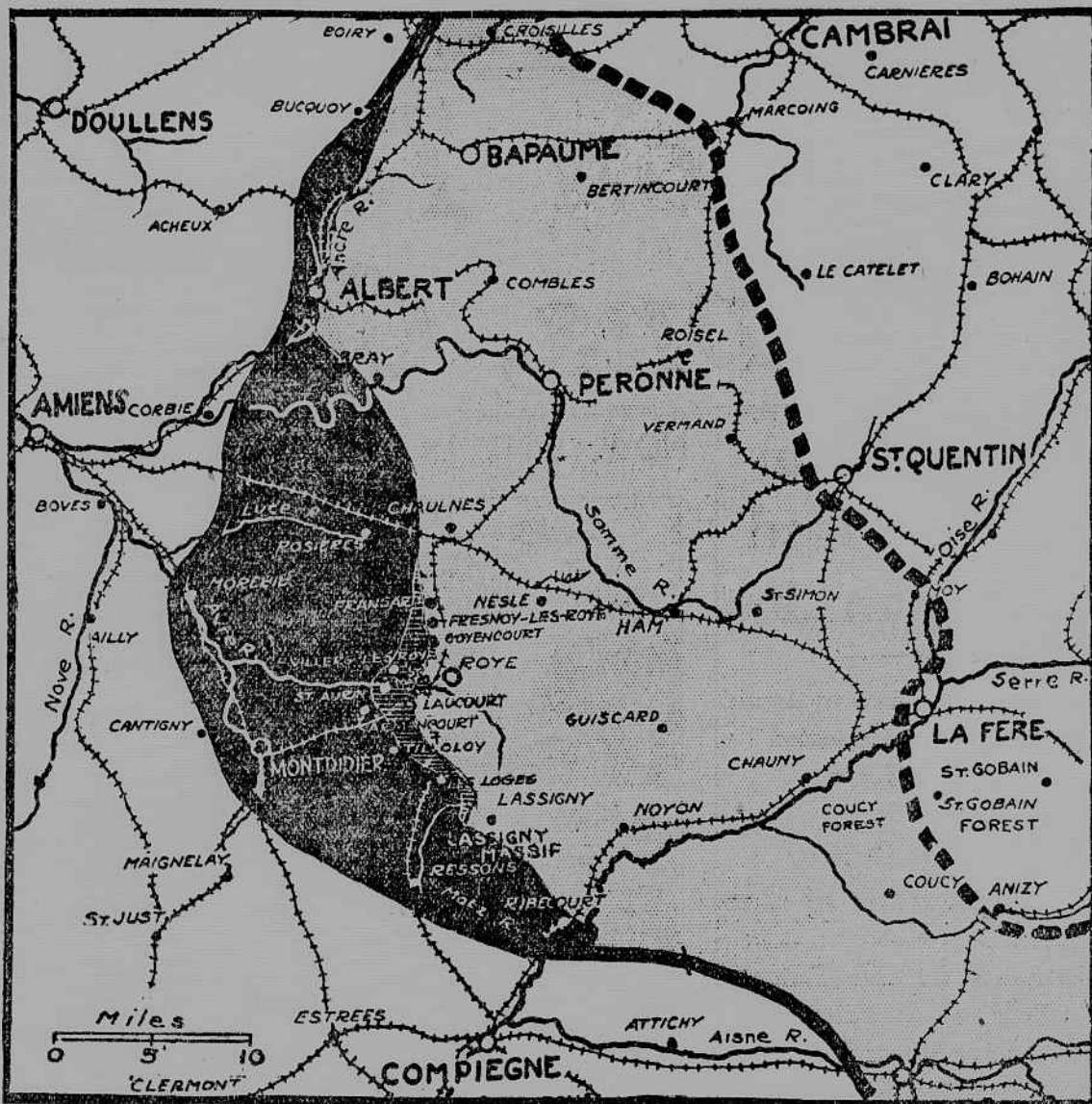


# The Great War—1473d Day

## HOW THE ALLIES THREATEN ROYE.



The area ruled in horizontal lines was won by the Allies in fighting reported yesterday. This advance imperils the enemy's hold on the important centre of Roye. The solid black area is the ground regained in the Picardy battle previous to yesterday, while the shaded area shows the territory Foch must win to reach the Hindenburg line, on which the enemy stood last winter.

holding and which the Allied forces desired. The enemy launched a heavy attack late yesterday against the new positions at Damery. After sharp fighting he was repulsed, leaving 150 prisoners. Other purely local actions had been fought here and there along the new front for the purpose of improving positions. During these combats in the last twenty-four hours the British have captured 200 prisoners and four machine guns. The casualties in killed and wounded inflicted upon the enemy in these local affairs are estimated to be at least 1,300.

### British Score Gain

To the north, in the direction of La Couronne, the lines of the British also have been advanced slightly. Artillery activity continues along the entire front, especially in the new Somme battle area, but the enemy does not seem to desire to launch any extended infantry attacks, even at Roye and Chaumes, where he is strongest.

It was learned today that since August 8 the Germans have employed thirty-six divisions on a front of forty-eight miles. Of this number twenty-one were in the line at the beginning of the Somme attack, the other fifteen being brought in as reinforcements. It is learned from prisoners recently captured that the British artillery in the last few days has caused considerable destruction within the enemy lines. The British guns have been, especially active in searching out German ammunition dumps, many of which have been destroyed.

### Big Guns Are Rushed

It was partially for doing just this work that such speed was made in the forward movement of guns. From the start of the offensive not a moment has been lost in moving up the artillery. That it has been a paying proposition is proved by prisoners' statements as to the havoc wrought by shell fire.

Some slight troop movements eastward are reported now and then to the rear of the German lines along the Somme, but they are insufficient to warrant any conclusions regarding the enemy's intentions.

The situation north of the Ancre has not yet been clarified, the enemy's intentions being obscure. There are no reports of further widespread withdrawals in this region, although the enemy seems to have abandoned several of his small forward positions. On the other hand, British patrols that crossed the Ancre last night were fired upon and forced to return.

## Fall of Roye Held To Be Inevitable as French Tighten Vise

PARIS, Aug. 16 (1 p. m.).—Roye is being held in a vise-like grip by the French. Stubborn resistance by the Germans is being crushed by the French, who are slowly encircling the town.

The French advance at Villers-les-Roye makes the fall of Roye inevitable, it is believed by military men. Possession of the town by French troops would make necessary a rectification of the German lines, and an enemy retreat to the Nesle-Noyon line would be probable.

The Germans are clinging desperately to a range of hills east of Ribécourt. They are stubbornly defending the Lassigny-Oise Canal, the loss of which would entail the evacuation of Noyon.

## Allies Reach Old Line of Trenches East of Arrancourt

(By The Associated Press.) WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 16.—Allied forces occupied Villers-les-Roye and St. Aun, and reached their old line trenches east of Arrancourt yesterday. Further north they pressed forward toward the Chaumes-Roye line, taking Damery Wood in the evening.

Sharp fighting continues east of Arrancourt. Just west of Lassigny there was a lively combat for chateaux trenches, in the middle of Plessier Park. The fighting ended in a victory for the French.

There is evidence that the German reserves are no longer sufficient to maintain the defense, and that drafts are being made on German troops holding other important sectors. The French division that took Ribécourt met there enemy troops which recently had been withdrawn from the Verdun front. They were old acquaintances, the French division having been cited for gallant work in the defense of the fortress on the Meuse against these same Germans.

The fall of Ribécourt followed closely upon the capture of the height of Antoval, which was attacked with such ardor that the enemy was beaten before he realized what was happening. One observer was caught in a tree from which he was regulating artillery fire. The possession of Monolith farm facilitates operations against the Loermon height, a mile and a quarter to the northwest. This spur in turn dominates Plessier, which is the strongest enemy position in the Lassigny massif. It also overlooks the valley leading northwest of Lassigny. The hold of the enemy upon Lassigny is very precarious. When this flank break the whole line must crumble.

## Germany Trying to Spur Jaded Troops To New Assaults

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The French High Commission made public today an order issued by the German General Headquarters in anticipation of Allied attacks. A telegram from Paris to the commission stated that this document emphasized the importance of an Allied victory, as the recovery attacks prepared for by the Germans have failed. The order follows: "Energetic measures will be taken immediately in order to insure that the enemy in action resist the enemy

attacks at all costs and that it be prepared beforehand for all sacrifices. All infantry officers and even the chiefs of a higher rank must try to bring their men to give proofs of sang froid under all circumstances. All chief officers in action superior to subalterns must continually see to it that their men, following the example of their own calm and exemplary attitude, are kept in a state ready immediately to resist or counter attack.

"The first line must be held with small detachments while the rest of the troops will be placed in echelon to a great depth. However, in order to avoid all panic by night, and especially in foggy weather, the garrisons of the first line will be reinforced and the reserves will be brought up nearer to the first line. At all times reserves will be carefully distributed over the ground in such a way as to avoid useless loss. Isolated farms, groves and valleys will never be occupied, for the enemy will surely bombard them.

"If the enemy should succeed in penetrating into our positions the work of the artillery is to cut him off with barrage fire and annihilate the reserves which follow him, while enfilading aid front fire, delivered with rifles and machine guns, is to be directed against the enemy advance guards. The difficult situation in which the enemy will find himself must be exploited before attempting to others.

"The supporting troops should immediately counter attack and take back the positions. They must go as far as certain cases as to charge upon the fire of the enemy artillery. If the troops in the zone of combat cannot throw the enemy back or hold him, a combined attack of the general reserves must be made while the enemy is still engaged in fighting in the middle of unknown grounds with local reserves for the possession of fortified positions.

"Retreat will be necessary for positions in the rear, but only under orders of the chiefs of armies, who will then organize a methodical attack to retake the lost ground."

## Ludendorff Orders Comb-Out of Army To Get Man-Power

(By The Associated Press.) WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Thursday, August 15.—Germany has acknowledged that her manpower, once so freely wasted, now is dwindling in proportions great enough apparently to cause considerable anxiety to the High Command.

The toll taken, particularly in recent fighting, by the Allied armies and the prospect of being confronted by the ever growing American forces has caused General Ludendorff to issue most imperative orders for a vigorous, immediate comb-out in the German army in order to recover from auxiliary units all men capable of entering the trenches.

In the comb-out, says the order issued by General Ludendorff, first consideration will be given to men over forty-three who have served in the front lines longer than six months. He announces that commissions have been appointed to investigate the entire situation, including men of every rank. All men available for the infantry must be sent to the front, the special purpose of the High Command being to get more infantry reserves.

Appended to the order are special instructions to Field Marshal von Mackensen and General von Scholtz to make "a greater demand upon the local personnel" instead of using Germans in the auxiliary services as reinforcements.

## Canadians Take Parvillers and Straighten Line

(By The Canadian Press.) WITH THE CANADIAN FORCES IN FRANCE, Aug. 15 (Delayed).—The Canadians captured the village of Parvillers today in a smart operation, which enabled them to straighten out their line in that sector of the front. Machine guns and prisoners were taken. The latest report was that our troops were holding the village, and reinforcements have gone in there in support against the strong post the enemy has in the vicinity.

Enemy artillery activity indicates a stiffening of resistance. Hostile aircraft have been considerably strengthened on the whole of this Amiens-Montdidier front.

About thirty-four enemy divisions have been engaged, including eleven fresh divisions and two tired divisions from the enemy reserve. The enemy has used every division of two of the four divisions in holding his line in front of the Canadians, those being the 79th and the 118th.

## Canadian, First in Hun Headquarters, Won a Good Wager

WITH THE CANADIAN FORCES IN FRANCE, Aug. 15.—Some interesting incidents of the fighting of the last few days are now available. For instance, all Thursday of last week, when the battle opened, great difficulty was experienced in advancing on our extreme left.

Finally it was decided that the only way to advance was to turn the left flank. A famous Quebec battalion was entrusted with the task. They had to take up their position in the dark by the aid only of the stars, maps and compasses. At the appointed hour, 4:30 o'clock, they were on their ground, whence they advanced and took the position, forcing the entire enemy line in this sector to fall back, with trifling loss to us.

One officer had a bet with another that he would be in the Boche divisional headquarters at Quenel first on Thursday night. It was a wild race, and was not settled till Friday morning, when the winner actually took possession of the quarters while his troops

were still fighting at the far end of the town. He captured the entire enemy divisional plant. Shortly after the loser came along, and had to content himself with humble billets. This was nine miles from the starting point of Thursday morning.

The advance of a Manitoba battalion was the record of the battle, being more than twenty thousand yards from our front line. While marching down a road this battalion was attacked by eighteen German airplanes, flying low and sweeping the road with machine gun fire. The order was given for the men to scatter, and not one was hit. A cavalry squadron, galloping down the same road, also escaped without a casualty.

One officer, summing up the battle, said it was the best organized show he had ever seen. The arrangements were perfect and worked without a hitch. Within twenty-four hours after soldiers were killed or wounded men reported to replace them, and the supplies came through as regularly as in the camp.

## French Down 23 'Planes in a Day' And British Four

PARIS, Aug. 16.—"On August 15 our crews downed or put out of action twenty-three enemy airplanes," says a War Office statement issued to-night. "Thursday night our bombing squadrons made several expeditions behind the battle zone and dropped more than fourteen tons of explosives on railroad station at Nesle and St. Quentin and on bivouacs at Champion and Guiscard, where several fires were observed. "Other expeditions flew over the valley of the Aisne and the region east of it and obtained excellent results. Four tons of explosives were dropped on the railroad station at Thionville and on the region of Nezières and Charleville. A total of twenty-five and one-half tons was used."

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The official communication dealing with aerial activities reads:

"On August 15 four hostile machines were destroyed by our airmen and two German observation balloons were shot down in flames. Five hostile machines were driven down out of control. One of our airplanes is missing.

"The total weight of bombs dropped by us in the course of the twenty-four hours amounted to twenty-two and one-half tons. Two German aerodromes were heavily attacked, as well as several of the enemy dumps and railway connections. All our night bombing machines returned safely."

## Saxon Is New Leader Of First German Army

FRENCH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Aug. 16.—The successor of General von Mudra, who commanded the 1st German Army in the attack on General Gouraud's army in the Champagne last month, apparently is General von Carlwitz, a Saxon, who had been Minister of War in Dresden and had distinguished himself in leading a Saxon army corps in the offensive of this year.

General von Boehn, who commands the new army group recently formed, commanded the 9th Corps, which credited with saving the German army after General Mangin's attack on July 18, but has been forced to accept the chief responsibility for such failures as that of the battle of Malmaison, last fall, and the retreat from the Marne this spring.

## Five U. S. Ambulance Men Are Decorated by Italy

(By The Associated Press.) ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Aug. 15.—Several members of the American Red Cross ambulance service have been decorated with the Italian War Cross for excellent conduct on Monte Grappa early in June. The men decorated were Captain E. W. Bates, of Cambridge, Mass.; John Cloud, of St. Louis; Joseph Widner, of Cloud, St. Louis; Joseph Widner, of Minneapolis; and Lieutenant Givollia, of Florida.

## The Official Statements

### FRENCH

PARIS (NIGHT).—During the day our troops by a series of local attacks have repulsed the enemy, in spite of his resistance, in the region west of Roye.

North of the Avre, in conjunction with Canadians, we have advanced our lines on the front of Goyencourt, St. Mar-des-Triots and Laucourt. South of the Avre we penetrated far into the Loges Wood.

PARIS (DAY).—On the Avre front French troops have made progress in the region of Villers-les-Roye and St. Aun. East of Arrancourt our troops have occupied the old first lines.

In Champagne we took prisoners in the sector of Perthes-les-Hurlus and repulsed an enemy raid east of Maisons de Champagne.

### BRITISH

LONDON (NIGHT).—Yesterday evening the enemy launched a strong counter attack against our new positions at Damery. His troops were everywhere repulsed with great loss, leaving over 250 prisoners and a number of machine guns in our hands.

To-day our advanced troops in this locality have pushed forward in co-operation with the French and have made substantial progress in the direction of Fresnoy-les-Roye and Fransart. We have taken a few prisoners.

LONDON (DAY).—During the night we advanced our line slightly northeast of Morlaucourt. A hostile attack upon one of our posts in this vicinity was repulsed after sharp fighting.

Local fighting took place in the northeastern outskirts of Thiepval Wood, where our patrols have crossed to the left bank of the Ancre.

Further north our patrols progressed between Beaumont-sur-Ancre and Puisieux-au-Mont.

The hostile artillery has shown in-

## Wounded 21 Times, Wants to Fight Again

Battle-Scarred Veteran of Canadians Appeals for Chance to Join the Navy

Twenty-one wounds and four years of active fighting on the Flanders front have not entirely quenched the desire of William Boyle, twenty-two years old, for action. Just discharged from the Canadian Expeditionary Forces and with his body a mass of scars, he has tried to enlist in both the navy and in the Marines in order to do a bit of fighting for the United States. Both refused him and yesterday he appealed to Washington to help him get back to the front.

Young Boyle is the son of Detective Sergeant William Boyle, detailed to Police Headquarters. He enlisted with the Canadian forces at the beginning of the war and was attached to an anti-aircraft battery. He was sent abroad among the first Canadian soldiers and saw active service continuously, save for the time he spent in hospital recovering from his wounds. He was declared incapacitated for further service upon his discharge a short time ago from the big general hospital at Brighton, England. Four wound stripes adorn his sleeve and his breast he wears a silver service medal showing he served from the beginning of the war until discharged because of injuries.

## Mrs. Skeffington Obtains Permit to Visit Ireland

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The executive authorities in Ireland have reconsidered the case of Mrs. F. Skeffington and have recommended that the Home Office, with which the decision rests, issue a permit to enable her to return to Ireland, according to "The Manchester Guardian." It was announced yesterday that Mrs. Skeffington had asked for such a permit and that it had been refused.

## American Fliers Bomb Railroad Yard at Conflans

18 Direct Hits on Tracks and Two on Roundhouse Out of 20 Shots

## Pursuers Are Foiled

U. S. Aviators Have Busiest Day and Score Many Victories Over Foe

(By The Associated Press.)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 16.—An American bombing squadron, commanded by Lieutenant Gundlach, dropped twenty bombs on the railway yards at Conflans yesterday. Eighteen direct hits were observed in the centre of the tracks in the eastern portion of the yard and two on the roundhouse.

The squadron was pursued by eleven enemy planes, six of which were speedily left behind. One of the remaining five was hit by the American machine gunners and forced to descend near Joinville. Lieutenant Gundlach was slightly wounded.

American aviators successfully bombed the railroad yard at Dommary-Baroncourt, in the Verdun-Metz area, this morning. Longuyon, north of Verdun, and Thiaucourt were attacked Wednesday.

Several bursts were observed in the central and southern parts of the yard at Dommary-Baroncourt, and the installations there are believed to have been wiped out.

Three direct hits were made on the track in front of the station at Longuyon and twenty-three bombs fell on surrounding warehouses. Certain military objectives were bombed at Thiaucourt.

During the aerial fighting on Wednesday, which was the busiest day American aviators have experienced in some time, an American aviator attacked a German balloon. His gun jammed when he tried to fire incendiary bullets, but he was able to fire fifty of the other kind. The German aeronaut then jumped with his parachute.

An enemy airplane attacked an American balloon, but was driven off by fire from the ground without forcing the balloonist to jump.

Confirmation has been received of the victory of Lieutenant Edgar J. Tobin, of San Antonio, Tex., in an air combat on August 10.

## Attacks in Balkans Repulsed by French

PARIS, Aug. 16.—"In Albania, east of Porogras, the enemy renewed for the third time attacks which our troops repulsed," says an official statement issued to-night. "In the region of Gramsi the enemy suffered severe losses in the course of fruitless reconnoitring."

"In spite of bad weather British aviators have bombed enemy organizations and concentration points in the Struma Valley."

## Total German Losses Placed at 6,000,000

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The total of German losses from the beginning of the war to the end of July, 1918, are understood to be 6,000,000, according to the morning newspapers.

The figures include 1,400,000 killed up to the beginning of the German offensive last March. From March 27 to June 17 the Germans are said to have lost 120,000 killed alone.

## AUSTRIAN

VIENNA.—Italian attacks against the Morozzo position failed. Otherwise the day was quiet on the Tonale sector. On Monte Cimone enemy storming troops were repulsed.

## ITALIAN

ROME.—In the Tonale region enemy reactions against our advanced positions were repulsed. On Wednesday night, on the Pieve southwest of Grave di Papadopoli, three hostile attacks against our garrison were driven back with heavy losses. Four hostile airplanes and a captive balloon have been brought down.

## Military Comment

By William L. McPherson

Copyright, 1918, by The Tribune Association (The New York Tribune)

AFTER two days of intermittent fighting on the Somme-Oise front Marshal Foch renewed yesterday his effort to dislodge the Germans from their temporary line of defence from Bray south through Chaumes and Roye to Lassigny. The German line here has corresponded roughly with the permanent German line held from the fall of 1914 to the spring of 1917. The Allies were across it in places, especially between Chaumes and Roye. But below Roye they had been till yesterday generally a little to the west of the old German positions.

Since Tuesday last the main Allied pressure had been exerted below Lassigny and in the region east to the Oise, where Ludendorff early in June had driven a new salient to the Matz River. General Humbert's army has pushed up across this rugged country, known as "Little Switzerland," and is now close in to Lassigny and slowly approaching the Divette Valley and Noyon. To lighten his task the British Fourth Army and the French army under General Debenezy attacked yesterday on the line north from Lassigny, the centre of the attack being to the west of Roye. If the German centre at Roye can be broken, both Chaumes and Lassigny will be uncovered and a retirement to the Peronne-Noyon line will become inevitable.

For several days past the Allied line west of Roye has run in a gentle curve, the westernmost point being touched directly west of Roye at L'Echelle-St. Aun. This curve extended from Damery, northwest of Roye, to Dancourt, southwest of it. Here the Allies had been held up, at an average distance of three and a half miles from their objective, by determined German counter attacks. Yesterday, however, the deadlock was broken. Canadian and French troops broke through the German front for a gain of a couple of miles. The little salient made by the western curve has been eliminated. The Allied line now runs straight north and south from Goyencourt to Laucourt and thence to the east of Tilloy. The Allies are closing in on Roye. They are now in a position to

envelop it as they have enveloped Lassigny.

Further north the British also advanced more than a mile toward Fresnoy-les-Roye from Damery and about a mile from Fouquencourt to Fransart. To the south of Tilloy French troops penetrated further into the Bois des Loges—an important German position five miles northeast of Lassigny. At this point they are only a mile from the highroad from Roye to Lassigny, which is now the only north-and-south line of communication behind the German front. The whole German line in the Avre sector has been roughly shaken.

The inability of the German reserves to stop yesterday's advance argues either a new weakening of the defence or a purpose on the part of the German High Command to cut the losses threatened by an effort to stick it out on the present improvised front. General von Boehn has just been put in command of the two armies between the Somme and the Oise, replacing von der Marwitz and von Hutier, each of whom had been acting independently under a separate chief—von der Marwitz under the Crown Prince of Bavaria and von Hutier under the Crown Prince of Prussia. Von Boehn has just conducted the retreat out of the Marne pocket to the Vesle. He may seek to Ludendorff to be the man of the hour for a similar withdrawal to safety behind the Peronne-Noyon line.

There is a strong dissimilarity, however, between the situation in the Marne salient and the situation in Picardy, now that the Montdidier salient has been eliminated. In Champagne the Germans could not escape pressure on three sides until they reached the Vesle River. Since getting out of the Montdidier pocket they have been subject to pressure only on a long, straight front, except in the immediate neighborhood of Lassigny. The strategic situation in the Marne salient compelled superior forces to retreat. Only weakness compels a retreat from the present German front, for there is absolutely no threat of envelopment. Yet, according to Ludendorff's new programme of economy in men, retreat has become a matter of prudence for the Germans.

## Austria May Give Home Rule to Czechs

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Information from Swiss sources transmitted to an official Rome dispatch today says the Austrian government, yielding to Magyar pressure, has decided to take the most severe measures in an effort to repress the Jugoslav movement.

## Plans for Formation of League of States Are Reported Under Consideration

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A plan has been adopted for the formation of a league of Austro-Hungarian states, to be autonomous in dealing with home affairs, according to a Vienna dispatch quoting the Czech Radical organ in the Austrian capital.

The Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen transmits this dispatch, which was printed in the Berlin "Vossische Zeitung." The quotation from the Czech organ reads: "It is learned from a reliable source that Premier Hussarek has reached an understanding with prominent representatives of all the Austrian parties for a complete revision of the Austrian constitution. It is planned to form a number of states that shall

have home rule, including the German, Czech, Polish and South Slavonian states. These, with Hungary, will form to repress the Jugoslav movement."

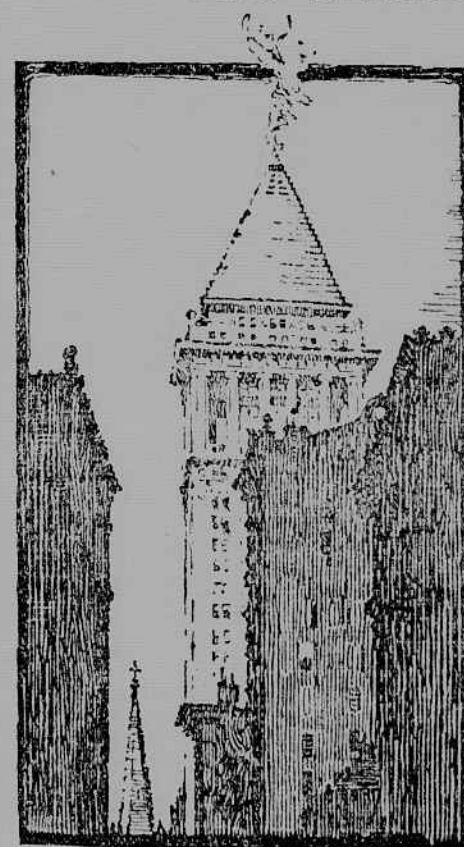
## Two K. of C. Chaplains Are Given Commissions in Army

A cable message received yesterday at the headquarters of the Knights of Columbus said that the Rev. Father John De Valles and Omer Bonder, overseas chaplains of the Knights of Columbus, had been commissioned in the United States army. They received the Croix de Guerre recently for heroism on the battlefield.

Father De Valles, resides in New Bedford, Mass., and Father Bonder at North Windham, Mass.

The government has notified the Knights of Columbus that its complete allowance will be at the rate of \$100 tons of supplies a month.

## "The Street of By-and-By"



AN entertainingly written booklet, "The Street of By-and-By", gives actual instances, taken from the many cases which fill the court records, of hardship and actual suffering caused to women because their husbands had neglected to make wills.

Write, call or telephone for a copy of this booklet; also for memorandum form in which one can quickly give an attorney all the information he will need in drawing the will—"The First Step in Making Your Will."

Downtown Office:  
16 Wall Street

Astor Trust Office:  
Fifth Avenue at 42nd Street

# BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

Member Federal Reserve System

**BELLANS**  
FOR INDIGESTION  
6 BELLANS  
Hot Water  
Sure Relief